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(72) Inventor: Takamura, Yoshinori
Toyota-shi, Aichi-ken, 471-8571 (JP)

(74) Representative:
Winter, Brandl, Fürniss, Hübner, Röss,
Kaiser, Polte
Partnerschaft
Patent- und Rechtsanwaltskanzlei
Alois-Stelnecker-Strasse 22
85354 Freising (DE)

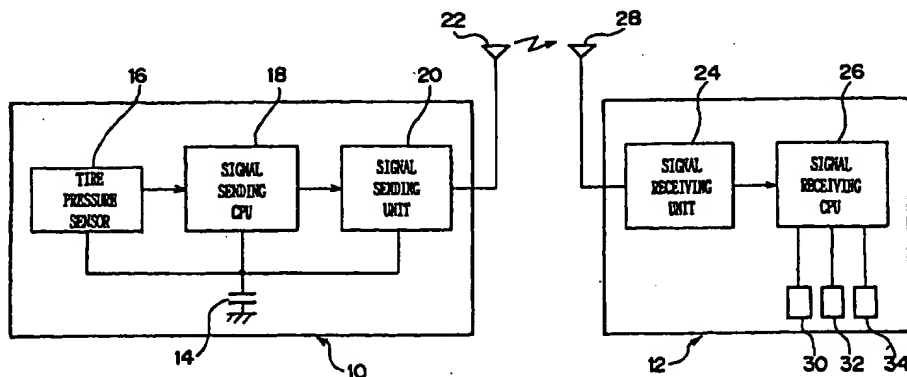
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(71) Applicant:
TOYOTA JIDOSHA KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Aichi-ken 471-8571 (JP)

(54) Pressure monitor for vehicle tire

(57) The present invention offers a pressure monitor and a method of controlling the pressure monitor for a vehicle tire which enable reducing electric power consumption and issuing an alarm, when the tire pressure is equal to or lower than a predetermined alarm tire pressure. The pressure monitor comprises a signal sending device (10) and a signal receiving device (12). The signal sending device (10) includes a tire pressure sensor (16) and a battery (14). The tire pressure sensor (16) detects a tire pressure at each interval time, a predetermined unit time δt . The signal sending device (10) sends an electric signal to the signal receiving device. The signal receiving device (12) receives the electric signal from the signal sending device (10) and issues an alarm when the detected tire pressure is equal to or lower than a predetermined tire pressure P_1 , P_2 and P_3 ($P_1 > P_2 > P_3$). The signal sending device (10) is installed on a wheel and is driven by the battery (14). The signal sending device (10) sends the electric signal of the tire pressure detected by the tire pressure sensor (16) at periodical interval ΔT and sends at the time when a change in the value of the detected tire pressure in the interval $n_2 \times \delta t$ is equal to or more than the value of $n_2 \times \delta p_t$. The number n_2 is set to satisfy with $0 < n_2 \leq n_1$ ($n_1 = \Delta T / \delta t$). The predetermined standard value δp_t is, for example, set to satisfy an equation $\delta p_t = (\text{a normal tire pressure} - \text{the first alarm tire pressure}) / n_1$.

FIG. 1



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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a pressure monitor and a method of controlling the pressure monitor for a tire on a vehicle. The pressure monitor comprises a signal receiving device and a signal sending device including a tire pressure sensor and a battery.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 [0002] One example of a pressure monitor for a vehicle tire is disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 9-30220. This conventional pressure monitor comprises a signal sending device installed on a wheel of a vehicle for sending an electric wireless signal indicating a tire pressure at predetermined intervals, and a signal receiving device installed on a body of the vehicle for receiving the electric wireless signal sent by the signal sending device. Consequently, the conventional pressure monitor keeps watch on the tire pressure of the vehicle, and can issue an alarm when the tire pressure is less than a predetermined alarm tire pressure.

15 [0003] The signal sending device of the conventional pressure monitor is attached to the wheel, and a battery, which is a power source for the signal sending device, is contained in the signal sending device. Electric power is consumed when the signal sending device sends an electric signal. Therefore, it is desirable to restrain the signal sending frequency in order to lengthen the life of the battery. Consequently, the pressure monitor adopts such a control as, when the detected tire pressure changes a little bit, the signal sending device interrupts to send the electric signal of the detected tire pressure.

20 [0004] In such an above-mentioned control, however, in the case that the tire pressure, which is equal to or marginally higher than the alarm tire pressure, gradually decreases (at a small changing rate), the electric signal of the tire pressure will not be sent, even though the present tire pressure is lower than the alarm tire pressure. The signal receiving device, thus, does not issue an alarm in such a necessary situation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 [0005] It is thus an object of the present invention to solve the aforementioned problems. It provides a pressure monitor and a method of controlling the pressure monitor for a vehicle tire which reduce the electric power consumed by a signal sending device in the pressure monitor and at the same time enable the pressure monitor to issue an alarm reliably when the tire pressure is lower than an alarm tire pressure.

35 [0006] To achieve at least a part of the aforementioned objects, a pressure monitor and a method of controlling the pressure monitor for a vehicle tire of the present invention have found a solution, which will now be described.

[0007] A pressure monitor for a vehicle tire has a signal sending device and a signal receiving device. The signal sending device includes a battery and a tire pressure sensor, and sends an electric signal in response to a tire pressure detected by the pressure sensor. The signal receiving device receives the electric signal sent by the signal sending device. Furthermore, the signal sending device sends electric signals at predetermined sending intervals and sends an electric signal if a change in the value of the tire pressure in a predetermined unit of time is equal to or more than a predetermined standard value.

40 [0008] Since the signal sending device sends electric signals at predetermined sending intervals in this pressure monitor, the signal receiving device can detect the tire pressures from the electric signals at least at predetermined intervals. If the change in the value of the tire pressure in the unit time is equal to or more than the standard value, the tire pressure might not be normal. Since the electric signal of the detected tire pressure is sent by the signal sending device even though in such a case, the signal receiving device can detect the abnormality of the tire pressure. If the change is less than the standard value, the signal sending device sends the signal only at the periodical intervals. Then, the pressure monitor can save electric power consumed by the signal sending device.

45 [0009] Furthermore, the signal sending device sends the electric signal to the signal receiving device if an average of the change in the value of the tire pressure in a standard time is equal to or more than the standard value. The standard time can be determined to be equal to $n_2 \times \delta$ by selecting a value n_2 which is equal to or less than $n_1 (= \Delta T / \delta t)$ calculated from the predetermined sending interval ΔT and the predetermined unit time δt , and multiplying the value n_2 by the predetermined unit time δt .

50 [0010] The signal receiving device further includes at least one alarm for issuing an alarm on the basis of comparing the tire pressure detected by the tire pressure sensor with a predetermined alarm tire pressure. The signal receiving device issues an alarm when the detected tire pressure is equal to or less than the predetermined alarm tire pressure. Then the pressure monitor can reliably issue an alarm, when the detected tire pressure becomes equal to or less than the alarm tire pressure.

[0011] In this pressure monitor, the standard value is determined on the basis of the predetermined sending intervals and the predetermined alarm tire pressure. Therefore, the standard value can be set to be a value by which the signal receiving device can swiftly catch the time when the tire pressure is equal to or lower than the alarm tire pressure. Consequently, the signal sending device sends the electric signal, only when the alarm should be issued with high possibility. Then, consumed electric power of the sending signal device becomes further lower.

[0012] In the case that a plurality of alarm pressures are provided in the signal receiving device, the standard value can be determined on the basis of the tire pressure which is equal to or more than the minimum value among difference between a predetermined normal tire pressure and the highest alarm tire pressure and the differences between pairs of successive alarm tire pressures. The standard value can also be determined on the basis of the tire pressure which is equal to or less than the difference between the predetermined normal tire pressure and the lowest alarm tire pressure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] The above and other objects, features, advantages and technical and industrial significance of this invention will be better understood by reading the following detailed description of a presently preferred embodiment of the invention, when considered in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a signal sending device and a signal receiving device of a pressure monitor, as one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a graph showing a detected tire pressure P_m and how to determine a case of sending or not sending an electric signal from the signal sending device of the embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3 is a graph showing the relationship between a tire pressure, alarm tire pressures and a standard time, according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a graph showing a detected tire pressure P_m and at what time the pressure monitor issues an alarm or not.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0014] In the following and the accompanying drawings, the present invention will be described in more detail in terms of the embodiments. Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of a signal sending device and a signal receiving device of a pressure monitor, as one embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a tire pressure of a tire installed on a vehicle is first set to be normal tire pressure P_0 . The pressure monitor keeps watch on the tire pressure. If the tire pressure becomes lower than a predetermined alarm tire pressure, the pressure monitor issues an alarm and notifies a driver that the tire pressure is not normal.

[0015] As shown in Fig. 1, a pressure monitor of this embodiment comprises a signal sending device 10 and a signal receiving device 12. The signal sending device 10 is deposited inside of a wheel, and is driven by a battery 14 contained in the signal sending device 10. Referring to Fig. 1, the signal sending device 10 includes a tire pressure sensor 16, a signal sending CPU 18, a signal sending unit 20, and the battery 14. The tire pressure sensor 16 outputs an electric signal in response to the tire pressure of the vehicle tire. The electric signal from the tire pressure sensor 16 is sent to the signal sending CPU 18. The signal sending CPU 18 detects the tire pressure on the basis of the output electric signal and outputs an electric signal of a detected tire pressure P_m to the signal sending unit 20. The signal sending unit 20 sends an electric wireless signal from a sending antenna 22.

[0016] The receiving device 12 is provided in a body of the vehicle, and is driven by a battery installed on the vehicle. As illustrated in Fig. 1, the signal receiving device 12 has a signal receiving unit 24, a signal receiving CPU 26, and a plurality of alarms 30, 32 and 34. The signal receiving unit 24 receives the electric wireless signal from the signal sending device 10 through a receiving antenna 28. The signal receiving unit 24 outputs the detected tire pressure P_m to the signal receiving CPU 26. The signal receiving CPU 26 determines whether the tire pressure is normal or abnormal by comparing the detected tire pressure P_m with the predetermined alarm tire pressure.

[0017] As mentioned before, the signal receiving device 12 includes the first alarm 30, the second alarm 32 and the third alarm 34. The signal receiving device 26 memorizes a predetermined first alarm tire pressure P_1 of the first alarm 30, a predetermined second alarm tire pressure P_2 of the second alarm 32, and a predetermined third alarm tire pressure P_3 of the third alarm 34 ($P_1 > P_2 > P_3$). When the detected tire pressure P_m is equal to or lower than the first alarm tire pressure P_1 , the first alarm 30 issues an alarm with a light or a buzzer. When the detected tire pressure P_m further decreases and is equal to or lower than the second alarm tire pressure P_2 and the third alarm tire pressure P_3 , the second alarm 32 and the third alarm 34 in order issue alarms with a light or a buzzer. From the first alarm tire pressure P_1 to the third alarm tire pressure P_3 are set to be, for example, 0.15 MPa, 0.07 MPa, and 0 MPa respectively. Consequently, the first alarm indicates that the tire pressure is in the early stage of decreasing of the tire pressure, and the second alarm indicates that the tire is punctured. Furthermore, the third alarm shows that the tire pressure becomes

completely zero.

[0018] Incidentally, the number of alarms should not be limited to three. It is available to be one or two, and also available to be four or more. Also the third alarm tire pressure can be set to a little higher value than zero.

[0019] Since the signal sending device 10 is deposited in the wheel, as mentioned above, it is driven by the contained battery 14. The signal sending device 10 consumes rather higher electric power, particularly when the signal sending unit 20 sends the electric wireless signal from the sending antenna 22. Therefore, it is desirable to send the detected tire pressure P_m intermittently and to make the signal sending interval longer, in order to maintain longer life of the battery 14. When the signal sending interval is longer, however, it is possible for a longer time to pass until the next signal is sent after the tire pressure becomes lower than the predetermined alarm tire pressure. In such a case, the signal receiving device 12 can not receive the electric signal. Then, the signal receiving device 12 can not issue an alarm swiftly, when the tire pressure is abnormal.

[0020] The pressure monitor of this embodiment sends an electric signal indicating detected tire pressure P_m periodically at a predetermined constant interval ΔT , and sends an electric signal indicating detected tire pressure P_m when a decreasing rate of the detected tire pressure P_m is equal to or more than a predetermined standard value. Then the life of the contained battery 14 can be lengthened, and at the same time the abnormality of the tire pressure can be communicated with swiftness and reliability. This characteristic of the embodiment is explained in detail as follows.

[0021] Fig. 2 shows the relationship between the changing condition of the detected tire pressure P_m and how to determine sending or not sending of the detected tire pressure P_m . As shown in Fig. 2, the detected tire pressure P_m is detected at a predetermined unit of time δt ($< \Delta T$). Incidentally, the predetermined unit of time δt is preferably from 5 to 30 seconds, more preferably 15 seconds, and the predetermined interval ΔT is preferably from 5 to 30 minutes, more preferably 10 minutes. At the present time the detected tire pressure is P_m . When it is at the time before n_2 times of the detection of the tire pressure, that is $n_2 \times \delta t$ (= standard time) before, the detected tire pressure is P_m' . The difference of the tire pressure between P_m' and P_m is, here, set to be ΔP_{n2} . The introduction of a predetermined standard value δp_t is described later. When the difference of the tire pressure ΔP_{n2} is equal to or higher than $n_2 \times \delta p_t$ (this means an average of a change in the value of the tire pressure in the standard time is equal to or higher than the predetermined standard value δp_t), the sending of the detected tire pressure is executed.

[0022] The predetermined standard value δp_t is determined as follows.

$$\Delta P_{MIN}/n_1 \leq \delta p_t \leq \Delta P_{MAX}/n_1 \quad (1)$$

[0023] Here, $n_1 = \Delta T/\delta t$.

ΔP_{MIN} is the minimum value of $\Delta P_{i,i+1} = P_i - P_{i+1}$ ($0 \sim k-1$). As mentioned above, P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 , are respectively the first, the second, and the third alarm tire pressures. P_0 is the normal tire pressure or the set tire pressure. ΔP_{MAX} is $(P_0 - P_k)$, and k is the number of alarms. Then, in this embodiment $k = 3$ as illustrated in Fig. 3.

[0024] As mentioned above, ΔP_{MIN} indicates the minimum value of the difference $\Delta P_{0,1}$ of the tire pressure between the normal tire pressure P_0 and the first alarm tire pressure P_1 , the difference $\Delta P_{1,2}$ between the first tire pressure P_1 and the second alarm tire pressure P_2 , and the difference $\Delta P_{2,3}$ between the second tire pressure P_2 and the third alarm tire pressure P_3 . ΔP_{MAX} indicates the different value between the normal tire pressure P_0 and the third alarm tire pressure P_3 . Hereinafter, $\Delta P_{MIN}/n_1$ is expressed as δp_{min} and $\Delta P_{MAX}/n_1$ is expressed as δp_{max} .

[0025] According to the inequality (1), when the detected tire pressure P_m decreases as the rate of $\delta p_t/\delta t$ during the periodical sending interval ΔT , the predetermined standard value δp_t is determined to be the value by which the detected tire pressure P_m is at least lower than one of P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 . Therefore, in this embodiment, the signal receiving device 12 can receive the electric wireless signal indicating the detected tire pressure P_m , in the condition that the alarm is necessary by the periodical sending and temporary sending of the signal sending device 10, when the change in the value of the detected tire pressure P_m in the predetermined unit time δt is equal to or more than the standard value δp_t . Consequently, in this pressure monitor of the embodiment, the signal receiving device 12 can swiftly issue an alarm when the tire pressure becomes to be in an abnormal condition, even though in the midterm between the periodical signal sending times.

[0026] Incidentally, if the standard value δp_t is set to be δp_{min} , that is the minimum value of the inequality (1), the changing value of the detected tire pressure in the unit time is equal to or more than the standard value δp_t , the signal sending of the detected tire pressure is conducted without fail. Then, by setting $\delta p_t = \delta p_{min}$, the signal receiving device 12 can issue an alarm with higher reliability at any time between the periodical sending interval, when the tire pressure is not normal.

[0027] Concerning the above-mentioned n_2 , n_2 can be set in the range satisfying the inequality (2).

$$0 < n_2 \leq n_1 \quad (2)$$

If n_2 is set as satisfying the equation (3), the signal of the detected tire pressure P_m can be sent without fail, when the

detected tire pressure P_m decreases by $n_2 \times \delta p_t = \Delta P_{MIN}$ or more in the standard time $n_2 \times \delta t$.

$$n_2 = \Delta P_{MIN} / \delta p_t \quad (3)$$

5 [0028] In Fig. 3, the solid line shows the decreasing condition of the detected tire pressure P_m when P_m is originally set to be the normal tire pressure P_0 , and decreases at the rate of δp_{max} per δt . In the same way, the dotted line shows the decreasing condition of the detected tire pressure P_m when P_m is initially set to be the normal tire pressure P_0 , and decreases at the rate of δp_{min} per δt . That is, the solid line and the dotted line in the case of $\delta p_t = \delta p_{max}$, and $\delta p_t = \delta p_{min}$ respectively indicate the changing condition of the detected tire pressure P_m which is sent at every time
10 when the tire pressure P_m is detected. Incidentally, in Fig. 3 δp_{min} is supposed to be the difference $(P_0 - P_1)$ between the normal tire pressure P_0 and the first alarm tire pressure P_1 .

[0029] When n_2 is set to be $\Delta P_{MIN} / \delta p_t$ according to the equation (3), $n_2 \times \delta t$ changes by the standard value δp_t . That is, $n_2 \times \delta t$ is the minimum when $\delta p_t = \delta p_{max}$, and the maximum when $\delta p_t = \delta p_{min}$. As shown in the solid line in Fig. 3, the detected tire pressure P_m changes ΔP_{MIN} in the time $n_2 \times \delta t$, and in the dotted line the detected tire pressure P_m
15 changes ΔP_{MIN} within the time $n_2' \times \delta t$. This means, if n_2 is set to be $\Delta P_{MIN} / \delta p_t$, the detected tire pressure P_m can be sent without fail irrespective of the standard value δp_t , in the case that P_m changes by ΔP_{MIN} .

[0030] As mentioned above, ΔP_{MIN} is set to be the minimum value of the difference between the normal tire pressure P_0 and the first alarm tire pressure P_1 , the difference between the first alarm tire pressure P_1 and the second alarm tire pressure P_2 , and so on. Consequently, if n_2 is set to be $\Delta P_{MIN} / \delta p_t$, the alarm is issued with reliability when the detected
20 tire pressure P_m decreases and reaches one of the alarm tire pressures. Consequently, for example, in the case that ΔP_{MIN} is equal to $(P_0 - P_1)$ as illustrated in Fig. 3, the first alarm is issued without fail when the detected tire pressure reaches the first alarm tire pressure P_1 . The abnormality of the tire pressure can thus be detected in the initial stage. Furthermore, if n_2 is set to be satisfying $0 < n_2 < \Delta P_{MIN} / \delta p_t$, the signal of the detected tire pressure P_m can be sent, when the detected tire pressure P_m changes by the value of less than ΔP_{MIN} . Then, the signal receiving device 12 can
25 issue an alarm with greater reliability.

[0031] Referring to Fig. 4, one example of the changing detected tire pressure P_m is shown, and initially the detected tire pressure P_m is more than the normal tire pressure P_0 and gradually reduces to the value below the first alarm tire pressure P_1 . Finally, P_m goes down toward the third alarm tire pressure P_3 . This figure shows when the detected tire pressure is sent to the signal receiving device 12 or not. In Fig. 4, the second alarm tire pressure P_2 is omitted for the
30 convenience of explanation, and ΔP_{MIN} is supposed to be $(P_0 - P_1)$. Furthermore, $\delta p_t = \delta p_{min}$, $n_1 = 40$, $n_2 = 5$ ($< n_1 = \Delta P_{MIN} / \delta p_t$) in Fig. 4, and the vertical solid line shows that the detected tire pressure P_m is sent at the time of each solid line, and the dotted line shows that P_m is not sent at the time of each dotted line respectively. Incidentally, P_m is sent periodically at the time T_n ($= t_0$), and next at the time T_{n+1} ($= t_{40}$), and the interval ΔT between the time T_n and T_{n+1} is $40 \times \delta t$.

35 [0032] Referring to Fig. 4, after the periodical sending is issued at the time T_0 , the sending continues to be not executed until the time t_{13} , because the change in the value of the tire pressure ΔP_{n2} in the standard time $n_2 \times \delta t$ ($= 5 \times \delta t$) is less than $n_2 \times \delta p_t$. At the next time t_{14} , ΔP_{n2} reaches $n_2 \times \delta p_t$, and the condition where ΔP_{n2} is equal to or more than $n_2 \times \delta p_t$ continues until the time t_{20} . Then, the detected tire pressure P_m is sent from t_{14} through t_{20} . In this stage, since P_m is not equal to nor less than the first alarm tire pressure, the signal receiving device 12 does
40 not issue an alarm.

[0033] At the time t_{21} , the changing value ΔP_{n2} of the detected tire pressure P_m is less than $n_2 \times \delta p_t$. This condition continues until t_{27} . Therefore, during the time from t_{21} to t_{27} the signal sending of the detected tire pressure P_m is not conducted.

[0034] From the time t_{38} the changing value ΔP_{n2} of the detected tire pressure P_m becomes again lower than $n_2 \times \delta p_t$. Although at the time t_{40} the change in the value ΔP_{n2} is less than $n_2 \times \delta p_t$, the signal sending device sends the electric signal, because t_{40} ($= T_n + 1$) is the predetermined periodical sending time.

[0035] As explained above, according to this embodiment the electric signal of the detected tire pressure P_m is sent at the predetermined sending interval ΔT , and is also sent when the change in the value of the tire pressure in the unit time δt is equal to or more than the predetermined standard value δp_t . Consequently, the signal sending is executed
50 when the detected tire pressure is equal to or lower than anyone of the alarm tire pressures. Therefore, the abnormality of the tire pressure is communicated swiftly and reliably. On the contrary, only periodical sending is done when the tire pressure does not decrease so much as mentioned above. Therefore, the signal sending unit 20 restrains the sending frequency, and the electric power consumed by the battery 14 can be reduced. The pressure monitor of this embodiment, thus, enables the contained battery 14 to have longer life, and the signal receiving device 12 to issue an alarm
55 when the tire pressure is equal to or lower than the predetermined value.

[0036] Furthermore, in this embodiment n_2 and the predetermined standard value δp_t , which determines whether the sending should be done or not, are determined on the basis of the above-mentioned inequalities (1) and (2). Therefore, the signal of the detected tire pressure P_m is sent when the detected tire pressure P_m is equal to or less than the pre-

determined alarm tire pressure and the sending frequency can be restrained to the minimum. Consequently, by this embodiment the consumed electric power of the pressure monitor is restrained and this results that the contained battery 14 gains longer life.

[0037] Furthermore, if the difference between the normal (or setting) tire pressure P0 and the first alarm tire pressure P1 (= the closest to P0) is set to be ΔP_{MIN} as shown in Fig. 3 and 4, the first alarm can be issued when the tire pressure is equal to or lower than the first alarm tire pressure P1. The abnormality of the tire pressure can thus be detected in the early stage.

Claims

1. A pressure monitor for a vehicle tire comprising a signal sending device (10), including a tire pressure sensor (16) and a battery (14), for sending an electric signal in response to tire pressure detected by the tire pressure sensor (16) and a signal receiving device (12) for receiving the electric signal, characterized in:

that said signal sending device (10) sends electric signals at predetermined sending intervals and sends an electric signal if a predetermined unit of time is equal to or more than a predetermined standard value.

2. The pressure monitor for a vehicle tire according to claim 1, characterized in

that said signal receiving device (12) further comprises at least one alarm (30, 32, 34) for issuing an alarm on the basis of comprising the tire pressure detected by said tire pressure sensor (16), and said signal receiving device (12) issues an alarm when the detected tire pressure is equal to or less than the predetermined alarm tire pressure.

3. The pressure monitor for a vehicle tire according to claim 2, characterized in:

that the standard value is determined on the basis of the predetermined sending interval and the predetermined alarm tire pressure.

4. The pressure monitor for a vehicle tire according to claim 3, characterized in:

that said signal sending device (10) sends the electric signal to said signal receiving device (12) if an average of the change in the value of the tire pressure in a standard time is equal to or more than the standard value, the standard time being determined to be equal to $n_2 \times \delta t$ by selecting a value n_2 which is equal to or less than $n_1 (= \Delta T / \delta t)$ calculated from the predetermined sending interval ΔT and the predetermined unit time δt , and multiplying the value n_2 by the predetermined unit time δt .

5. The pressure monitor for a vehicle tire according to claim 3 and 4, characterized in:

that a plurality of alarm tire pressures (P1, P2, P3, . . .), each having a different value, are provided in said signal receiving device (12) and the standard value is determined on the basis of the tire pressure which is equal to or more than the minimum value among the difference between a predetermined normal tire pressure and the highest alarm tire pressure and the differences between pairs of successive alarm tire pressures.

6. The pressure monitor for a vehicle tire according to claim 3 and 4, characterized in:

that a plurality of alarm tire pressures (P1, P2, P3, . . .), each having a different value, are provided in said signal receiving device (12) and the standard value is determined on the basis of the tire pressure which is equal to or less than the minimum value among the difference between the predetermined normal tire pressure and the lowest alarm tire pressure and the differences between pairs successive alarm tire pressure.

7. A method of sending an electric signal of a signal sending device (10) in a pressure monitor for a vehicle tire comprising the signal sending device (10) and a signal receiving device (12), characterized in:

that detecting a tire pressure at predetermined time unit intervals; and sending electric signals of the tire pressures at predetermined intervals and sending an electric signal if a change in the value of the tire pressure in the predetermined time unit is equal to or more than a predetermined standard value.

8. The method as set forth in claim 7, characterized in:

that said signal receiving device (12) issues an alarm when the detected tire pressure is equal to or less than a predetermined alarm tire pressure.

9. The method as set forth in claim 8, characterized in:

that the electric signal from said signal sending device (10) to said signal receiving device (12) is sent if an average of the change in the value of the tire pressure in a standard time is equal to or more than the standard value, the standard time being determined to be equal to $n_2 \times \delta t$ by selecting a value n_2 which is equal to or less than $n_1 (= \Delta T / \delta t)$ calculated from the predetermined sending interval ΔT and the predetermined unit time δt , and multiplying the value n_2 by the predetermined unit time δt .

10. The method as set forth in claim 8 and 9, characterized in:

that the standard value is determined on the basis of the tire pressure which is equal to or more than the minimum value among the difference between a predetermined normal tire pressure and the highest alarm tire pressure and the differences between pairs of successive alarm tire pressures of a plurality of alarm tire pressures.

11. The method as set forth in claim 8 and 9, characterized in:

that the standard value is determined on the basis of the tire pressure which is equal to or less than the difference between the predetermined normal tire pressure and the lowest alarm tire pressure of a plurality of alarm tire pressures.

FIG. 1

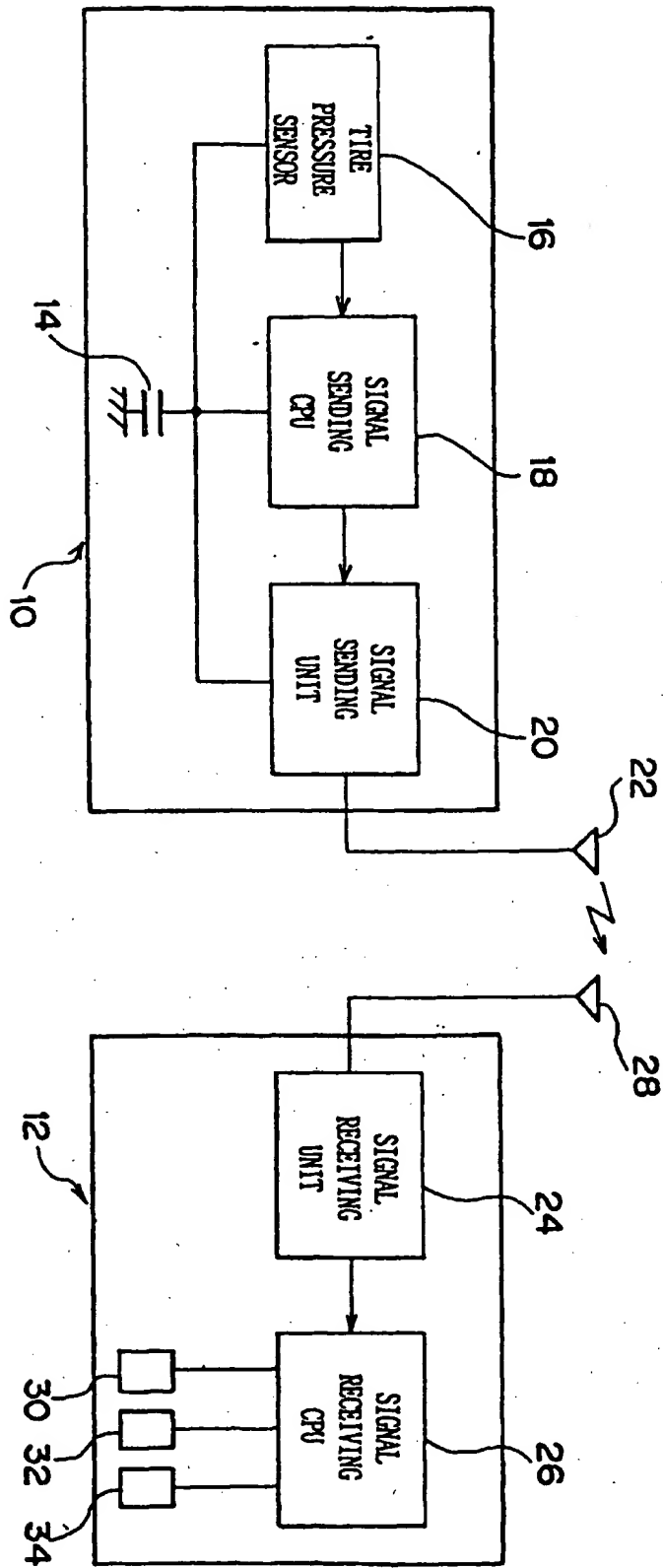


FIG. 2

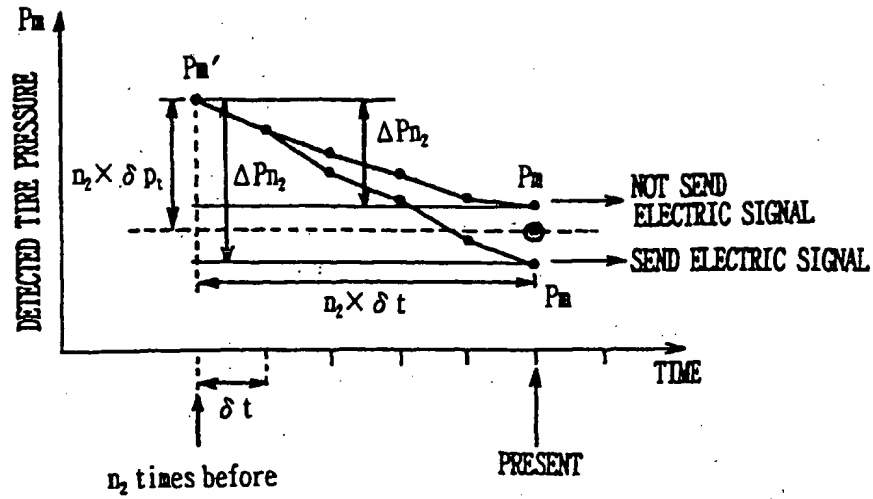
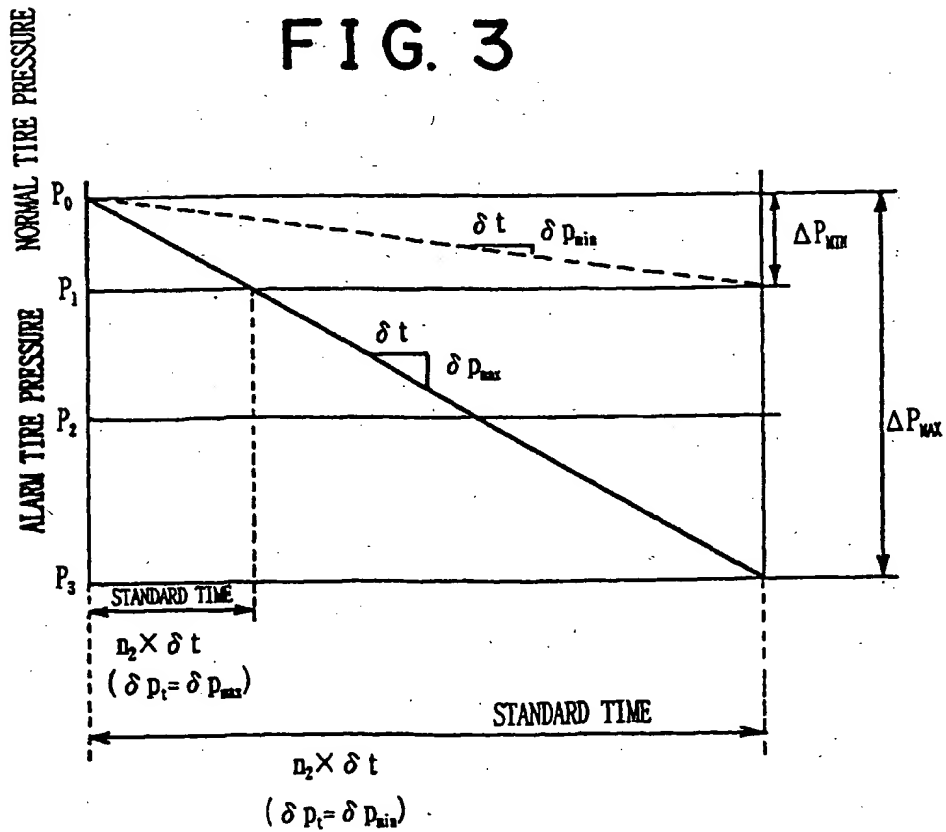


FIG. 3



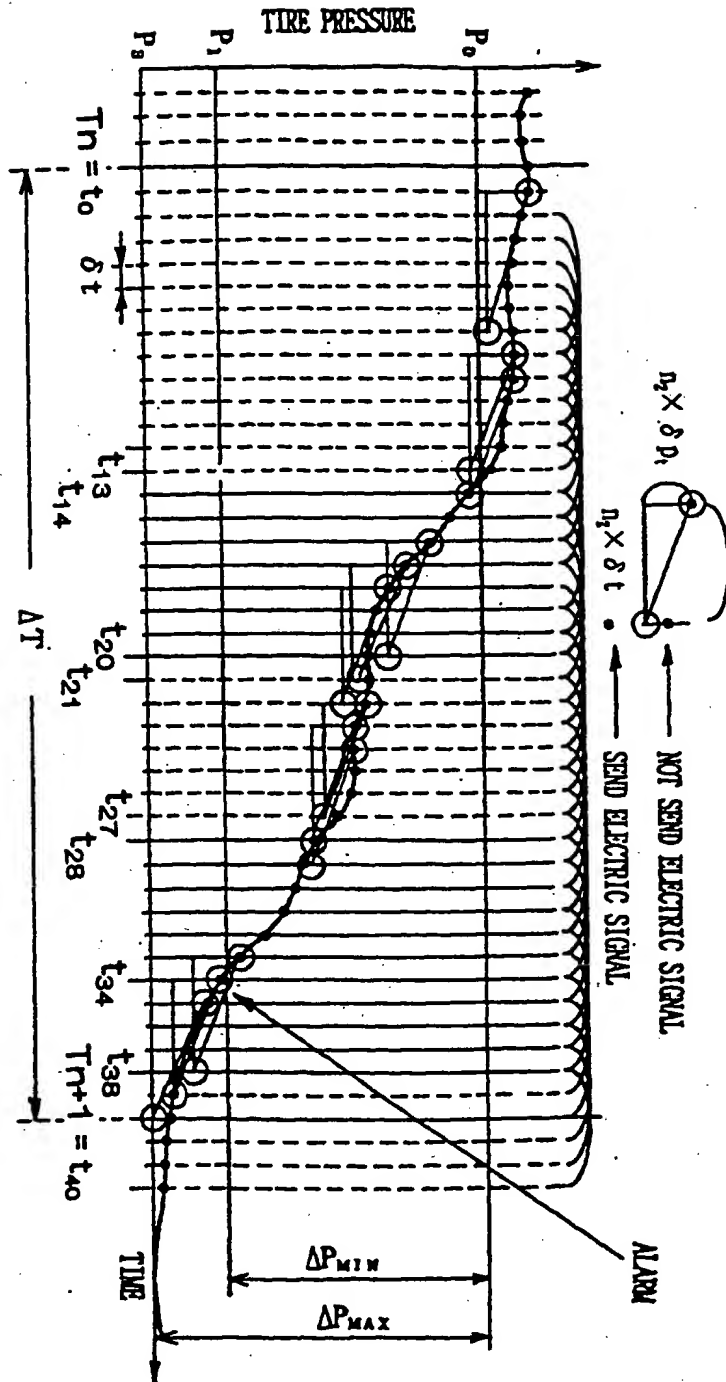


FIG. 4